

Exercise 1.3

In each of the following give the correct Latin form for the word in parentheses and translate the whole sentence, e.g.

Scintilla ad casam (walks): **ambulat** Scintilla walks to the house.

- 1 puella in casam (enters).
- 2 fēmina (is working).
- 3 cēna nōn parāta (is).
- 4 Scintilla (is hurrying).
- 5 mox (dinner) parāta est.
- 6 Horātia (glad) est.

Chapter 2

The picture captions illustrate a third type of sentence pattern, e.g.

puella Scintillam salūtat The girl greets Scintilla.

Here the verb **salūtat** describes the action of the sentence; **puella**, the *subject* of the verb, tells you who performs the action, but to complete the sense we need to know whom the girl is greeting: **Scintillam**. We call this the *object* of the verb.

Notice that the subject ends **-a**, and the object ends **-am**. So:

Scintill-a Horāti-am vocat Scintilla calls Horatia.

Scintill-a is subject, **Horāti-am** is object of **vocat**.

Horāti-a Scintill-am vocat Horatia calls Scintilla.

Horāti-a is the subject and **Scintill-am** the object.

The different endings in nouns (and adjectives) show what *case* they are in. The cases have names:

The subject case, ending **-a**, is called the *nominative*.

The object case, ending **-am**, is called the *accusative*.

Word endings need to be observed with great care, since they determine the sense in Latin.

Exercise 2.1

Copy out the following sentences in Latin. Fill in the blanks with the correct endings and translate

- 1 Horāti- in casā labōrat.
- 2 puella Scintill- vocat.
- 3 Scintill- cas- intrat.
- 4 filia Scintill- salūtat.
- 5 puella cēn- parat.
- 6 Scintilla fili- laudat.
- 7 Argus casam intrat et cēn- dēvorat.
- 8 Scintilla irāt- est; cēnam iterum (*again*) par-.